

## INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 27,838

\*\*

PARIS, MONDAY, JULY 17, 1972

Established 1837

## McGovern Bars Foreign Travel Before Election

By Douglas E. Kneeland

WASHINGTON, July 16 (NYT).—Sen. George S. McGovern, the Democratic presidential nominee, has decided against any foreign travel between now and the November election.

Some senior staff members have been urging that he visit Israel, and perhaps Italy and Ireland, as a gesture to the vital three of U.S. ethnic politics in the traditionally quiet period between the Democratic and Republican conventions.

They have been concerned about his reported inability, despite repeated efforts, during the recent primary campaigns to convince Jewish voters in such Democratic strongholds as New York City that he would not, if elected, weaken U.S. support for Israel.

The trips to Italy and Ireland would have been aimed at the lingering old-country sentiments of the historically Democratic, but presumably somewhat conservative voters of Italian and Irish stock who may have felt overlooked as Sen. McGovern has directed his appeals to blacks, Chicanos, Indians and women.

Other advisers have argued just as strongly against pilgrimages abroad, contending that they would be so blatantly political as to damage the candidate's image.

In a brief conversation aboard

his campaign plane as he returned here Friday night from the convention at Miami Beach, Sen. McGovern said that he did not plan any foreign trips.

Looking relaxed, Sen. McGovern spent in midnight to spend the weekend in seclusion at his Japanese-style home here instead of going immediately to the Black Hills of South Dakota to begin a two-week vacation.

"I just can't seem to get on a plane again tomorrow," he said Friday, grimacing at the memory of all those thousands of air miles in the last 18 months of campaigning and in contemplation of the thousands more that lie ahead. "I just want to rest and see if my house is still there."

He plans to leave tomorrow morning for his Black Hills retreat, which he described as "nothing fancy."

"It's kind of fun," he added. "You can go boating and swimming and ride horses."

He said he intended to spend the first week resting and the second thinking about the campaign and trying to get in touch with some unenthusiastic regular party elements, such as George

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

### Swiss Depot Bombed

GLOVELIER, Switzerland, July 16 (UPI).—A bomb went off in a munitions depot of the Swiss Army early today, an army spokesman said. Nobody was injured in the blast, which a police spokesman said was believed to be the work of the Jura separatist movement PLJ (Front for the Liberation of the Jura). The army said that the bomb caused no secondary explosions.

With the Democratic platform pledged to an immediate pullout of U.S. forces from Indochina, Sen. McGovern making an end to the war one of his biggest campaign themes, the battle takes on added significance.

The Mansfield amendment, aimed to the foreign military aid authorization bill, would require withdrawal of all U.S. troops from Vietnam by Aug. 31 without conditions. A vote has been pending

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 2)

*Washington Experts Deny It*

## Ramparts Article Asserts U.S. Can Break Any Soviet Code

By Benjamin Welles

WASHINGTON, July 16 (NYT).—The United States has refined its electronic intelligence techniques to the point where it can break Soviet codes, listen to and understand Soviet communications and coding systems and keep track of virtually every Soviet jet plane or missile-carrying submarine around the world.

"We're able to break every code they've got," a former analyst in the National Security Agency, one of the most secret of the government's many intelligence groups, is quoted as saying in the August issue of Ramparts magazine.

The former analyst, whose name was not given in the article, was an Air Force staff sergeant who was discharged from military service in 1969 after three years of overseas duty as a communications traffic analyst for the agency in Turkey, West Germany and Indochina. He uses the pseudonym of Winslow Peck in the article.

Peck, who is 25, recently was interviewed by a correspondent of The New York Times in California. Extensive independent checking in Washington with sources in and out of the government who were familiar with intelligence matters has resulted in the corroboration of many of his revelations. But experts strong-

ly denied that the United States had broken the sophisticated codes of the Soviet Union or of other foreign powers.

The National Security Agency headquarters is at Fort Meade, near Baltimore. It has nearly 90,000 employees—most of them military personnel—and spends slightly less than \$1 billion a year. Unlike the Central Intelligence Agency, the NSA's primary purpose is the collection of information—most of it through advanced technology—but it rarely, if ever, tries to evaluate the importance of the information or analyze it.

The Ramparts article says that the United States has encircled the Communist world with at least 2,000 electronic listening posts on land or on naval vessels or aircraft.

U.S. electronically equipped aircraft, according to the article, are constantly penetrate the airspace of the Soviet Union, China and other Communist countries to probe and record their radar and signal techniques to develop countermeasures against them.

This claim has been challenged here by independent government intelligence experts, who said that there have been no unauthorized, as distinct from inadvertent, violations of Soviet or Chinese

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5).



ON THE MOVE—ARVN trooper advancing cautiously outside of Quang Tri City Saturday.

### Politburo Aide in Paris

## Le Duc Tho Is Ready to Meet Kissinger 'If Something New'

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, July 16 (UPI).—North Vietnamese Le Duc Tho returned to Paris yesterday and signaled his willingness to resume secret peace talks with the United States if Henry A. Kissinger "has something new to tell me and desire to see me."

The way for yet another secret meeting between the Politburo member and the White House national security affairs adviser was prepared last Thursday when the United States ended its 10-week boycott of the stalled semi-public peace conference.

The sources said U.S. commanders have ordered a halt to bombing raids within two miles of the center of the province capital in an attempt to cut down civilian casualties in the fight for the city.

"We are moving inch by inch, foot by foot and house by house," U.S. paratroop adviser Capt. Gall Purrow said at a field one mile south of Quang Tri.

"We are advancing nearly two blocks a day, but we are moving forward."

### Pullback Reported

Field officers said that the Communists appeared to be slowly pulling back in the fighting in Quang Tri. A North Vietnamese counterattack was beaten back at the city center today when the paratroopers knocked out a Communist tank.

Capt. Purrow said no government troops had yet entered the Citadel, a 500-yard-square fortress that occupies the northeastern two-thirds of Quang Tri, which was captured by the Communists on May 1.

U.S. command officers last week ordered an end to the constant American bombing strikes on the provincial capital, 404 miles north of Saigon, field officers said.

The bomb had come after hundreds of waves of jet fighter-bombers had leveled much of Quang Tri out apparently when it was discovered that many civilians remained in the city, the officers said.

Asked when he planned to meet Mr. Kissinger, he replied, "If Mr. Kissinger has something new to tell me and shows a desire to see me. I am ready to meet him to find a correct solution to the Vietnamese conflict."

His insistence that it was up to the United States to produce "something new" echoed the line developed by Xuan Thuy, the titular chief delegate at the Paris talks.

When asked if there was anything new or encouraging in the Communist statements at Thursday's negotiating session in Paris, Mr. Rogers replied that "there are some slight nuances that give us some slight encouragement, but I don't want to hold out too much hope."

Following a meeting with the President here Friday, former Secretary of Treasury John B. Connally, still nominally a Democrat, declared that the McGovern promise to pull out of Indochina within 90 days after his inauguration "abandons" administration efforts to negotiate an end to the war.

When Mr. Rogers was asked if he agreed with Mr. Connally's statement, he replied that "any proposal that gives the enemy exactly what he wants makes it extremely difficult for us to negotiate on any other terms."

Mr. Rogers made his comments

Le Duc Tho in Paris.

after reporting to President Nixon on an 11-nation, round-the-world tour, which included visits in three European countries.

Even in those Communist countries he found substantial support for the President's proposals to end the Vietnam war, Mr. Rogers said.

When asked if there was anything new or encouraging in the Communist statements at Thursday's negotiating session in Paris, Mr. Rogers replied that "there are some slight nuances that give us some slight encouragement, but I don't want to hold out too much hope."

Following a meeting with the President here Friday, former Secretary of Treasury John B. Connally, still nominally a Democrat, declared that the McGovern promise to pull out of Indochina within 90 days after his inauguration "abandons" administration efforts to negotiate an end to the war.

At this stage it was still not clear whether the walkout by the Roman Catholic population was a token protest against the army or an IRA preparation to clear the area for battle.

There was a holiday atmosphere about the procession. According to the IRA, seven out of 10 Catholic families had left.

Today, the new premier named an 18-man cabinet, of which only two were military officers. Egyptian sources said that Col. Qadafi retained his role as Libya's strongest as chairman of the Revolutionary Council, which overthrew the monarchy in September, 1969.

The Middle East News Agency, in a dispatch from Tripoli, said the government announcement "is the best reply to the lies that have been spread and repeated by foreign news agencies and radio."

Consultations took so long to form the new government, it said, because Col. Jalloud wanted to select the best possible cabinet to oversee a new multi-million-dollar development plan for the country.

Western diplomatic observers here said that, although a new cabinet had been formed, they still believed a crisis among members of the RCC had occurred last week.

A report by the respected anti-Nasser newspaper said a dispute arose between Col. Qadafi, who wanted mostly civilians in the government, and other officers, who wanted a stronger military representation.

|                   |           |                |           |
|-------------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|
| Austria           | 6 S.      | Iceland        | 71 P.     |
| Belgium           | 2 L.      | Luxembourg     | 12 L.F.   |
| Bulgaria          | 2 L.K.    | Morocco        | 1,30 Dr.  |
| Cambodia          | 9 P.      | Netherlands    | 1 Pier.   |
| Eire (incl. 1962) | 1,40 Fr.  | Norway         | 2 N.K.    |
| France            | 1,70      | Portugal       | 18 P.     |
| Germany           | 1,70      | Romania        | 1,40      |
| Greece            | 1,70      | Spain          | 18 P.L.   |
| India             | 1,70 Dr.  | Sweden         | 1,75 S.K. |
| Iran              | 1,70 R.   | Switzerland    | 1,70 S.P. |
| Iraq              | 1,70 Lira | U.S. (Austria) | 32.50     |
| Iraq              | 1,70 Lira | Yugoslavia     | 6 D.      |

## 2,000 Leave to Protest Army Units

## Catholic Families Quit Belfast Battleground

Some of the children carried placards reading: "Give Us Back Our Houses."

Reaching the soccer field, mothers spread out blankets and picnic suppers began. A number of tents had been set up.

Tonight's exodus follows the pattern of a steady exodus of Roman Catholic families as the violence intensifies. Families left all last week by train and car marching since Thursday.

The procession, composed mainly of women and children and headed by an accordion band, streamed from the district and set up camp on a soccer field about a mile away. Most of the men, however, remained to guard their homes.

Father Flannigan said that the British Army had refused pressing requests to evacuate the area. The troops' presence, he said, was endangering the lives of the inhabitants. "Our people have endured enough hardship already," he said. "The army must leave."

The mass walkout went far to clearing the area for an all-out battle between the IRA and the British troops.

### Two Soldiers Killed

Earlier, two British soldiers were killed and one seriously injured by a land mine at Crossmaglen near the Irish Republic border. An 18-year-old youth was killed in a riot at Strabane, another border town.

IRA terrorists also attacked a police station with a rocket.

The attack on a police station in the Roman Catholic Andersonstown area of Belfast caused no injuries. Terrorists forced their way into a nearby cafe opposite the station to launch the attack, according to a spokesman. They locked up the owners and several customers.

The rocket, a 3.5-inch missile made in the United States, was fired from a distance of 300 yards at the heavily fortified post, according to the spokesman. He said that the missile penetrated a high wire fence and hit a brick wall but failed to explode properly.

On Friday, British officials acknowledged that a terrorist was using rocket launchers against security forces. Today, to counter the new threat, 20 Saracen armored cars arrived at Belfast docks. An army spokesman said that the Saracens would be deployed by British troops immediately for patrols in troubled areas.

Policeman Slain

In Belfast, a young policeman was shot dead and a 43-year-old civilian, who was shot in a hospital yesterday, died in a hospital. Their deaths brought the toll since August, 1969, to 444. The total so far this year is 236, surpassing in less than seven months the 222 who died in all of 1962, the province's previous worst year.

The announcement was made by Under Secretary Vassilios Stamatopoulos, chief spokesman of the eight Greeks on charges of "conspiring to commit crimes." They face up to five years in prison.

Mr. Stamatopoulos handed out a 17-page report by Army Maj. Theophilos Economou, who, following a judicial investigation, ordered a court-martial for the eight Greeks.

The trial was held at a news conference from which foreign correspondents were excluded. John Kennedy Jr., 11, is believed to be at Skoprios, the private island of his stepfather, Aristotle Onassis, with his mother, Jacqueline Onassis.

Mr. Stamatopoulos also announced that four West German students had been arrested recently on charges of facilitating the illegal exit from Greece of a German-born woman married to a Greek wanted for anti-regime activity. He said that the students were "Maoist terrorists."

Convinced Since 1971

Most of the eight listed in the "Tupamaros" report were laborers between the ages of 23 and 45. They were said to have "conspired since the summer of 1971 to set up gangs patterned after the extremists of Latin America [Tupamaros] and Turkey [the People's Liberation Army] to develop terrorist activity against the state authorities with the ultimate aim of overthrowing the regime and the established social system in order that the new left ideas should prevail."

The report alleged that the gang planned to rob houses, banks and other institutions "to set up a publishing firm to print books and periodicals reflecting the new left ideas."

From the profits of this business, it added, they intended to purchase arms and then "kidnap officials, industrialists, prominent persons, foreign ambassadors, with a different objective each time."

The statement added that their targets included the minister of labor, the chief of the armed forces, Thomas A. Pappas, a big businessman, and John Kennedy Jr.

The report said that the gang also planned to dig a tunnel beneath the U.S. Embassy in Athens and blow it up, adding: "In the same manner, they proposed to blow up the Metropolis [the Athens cathedral] during some official ceremony."

The major's report did not disclose how he had discovered the plan. The arrested men, according to the report, denied the charges. But it gave ample details about the vast collection of "new left" and Communist books and literature found in the house of Christos Aramalakis, 31, a building worker who seems to be the leader of the alleged conspiracy.

## EEC to Study Plan to Curb Dollar Role

10 Nations to Confer As New Crisis Looms

LONDON, July 16 (AP)—The danger of a worsening dollar crisis took center stage tomorrow at a meeting of finance ministers from the 10 countries of the new European Economic Community. The meeting has been called to help frame a long-term international money system.

The ministers are meeting for two days at Lancaster House, near Buckingham Palace.

Anthony Barber, the chancellor of the Exchequer, has been pushing a plan to lessen the importance of the dollar as a world reserve currency. He wants to replace it gradually with "paper gold," the special drawing rights, or SDRs, on the International Monetary Fund, which are controlled by international accord.

Mr. Barber also wants to make it easier to have small changes from time to time in the agreed value of any currency. They could help make the big international monetary crises a thing of the past. He has won considerable support for his ideas in the United States as well as Europe. But ministers cannot even start on the way to practical adoption until the annual IMF meeting in September.

The kind of crisis his plan seeks to prevent could come this week, however. Last Thursday and Friday, West European governments spent the equivalent of \$2.6 billion buying up unwanted U.S. currency. They were keeping the promise they made in Washington in December to support the market for dollars whenever their value threatened to drop below an agreed floor.

Barrett opted out of the arrangement last month, letting its pound sterling float so that the value of the dollar in terms of pounds is determined by the open market. There are persistent reports that other European countries are planning similar moves, despite a denial from the West German Bundesbank.

Much may depend on how many dollars the Bundesbank has to buy tomorrow morning to keep above the price of 3.15 marks to a dollar. It was reported to have taken in almost a billion dollars on Friday alone.

The Common Market countries could try to make it a joint float, supporting the value of one another's currencies but not the value of the dollar.

Another possibility: a spread of the French and Belgian two-tier system. This permits the European governments to support the price of the dollar used in trading goods, but not the price of "hot" dollars sold by speculators looking for a quick profit or business firms trying to prevent a loss.

## Thousands Swim for Mao Tribute

PEKING, July 18 (Reuters).—Thousands of Chinese youths in precise formation plunged into Kunming Lake at Peking's summer resort today to re-enact the epic swim down the Yangtze River by Chairman Mao Tse-tung six years ago.

Swimming 15 abreast and watched by hundreds of thousands of Chinese in temples and pavilions along the lake, the boys and girls chanted slogans rendering homage to Chairman Mao as other swimmers pushed along boats bearing huge red flags and revolutionary messages.

The ceremony, on a blazing hot day in a former playground of China's Ming and Manchu emperors in northwest Peking, marked the anniversary of Mao's 10-mile swim downriver from Wuhan in July, 1956, at the start of the Cultural Revolution.

## After Arriving Late Fischer Is One Pawn Ahead When 3d Game Is Adjourned

(Continued from Page 1) and found his last bishop trapped. Fischer eventually resigned in the 56th move.

Following Spassky's opening move today, Fischer appeared disturbed by something. He sat back in his chair for several minutes before responding to Spassky's move.

Fischer finally decided to open his game after eight minutes with his knight.

But there was apparently still something distracting him, and he kept arguing over the table with Spassky.

Spassky arrived in the closed room a few minutes before the scheduled start at 1700 GMT. But Fischer was again late leaving his hotel, sneaking out a back door, and the arbiter held the clocks until 5.08, when Fischer finally appeared.

The arbiter brought the two players together and they shook hands.

The argument appeared to involve the closed-circuit cameras relaying the happenings in the room to newsmen and the estimated 1,500 spectators sitting in the main hall.

After Spassky made his opening move, Fischer twisted around in his swivel chair, pointing to the camera on the wall and started to argue with arbiter Lothar Schmidt and Gudmundur Arnlund.

At one point he seemed to concentrate on the game then started the discussion again. Spassky, obviously irritated, got up and paced back and forth in the room.

When the game finally settled down, some 15 minutes had already gone of the five-hour playing session.

Experts said Spassky was playing the Benoni opening.

The Benoni normally offers hard-fought games that seldom end in draws.

Fischer stayed in his swivel chair until after the seventh move, when he stood up for the first time and disappeared from the closed-circuit screen. Spassky walked around all the time between his moves.

Meanwhile, in the main hall arbiter Schmidt announced to the spectators after the first three moves why the game had been moved from the stage to the closed room.

"There are special rules that cover very difficult situations, and I was forced to move this game in order to save the match," he said in English.

The audience applauded the announcement. The spectators could follow the progress of the game on a huge screen above the empty stage where the stone chess board designed for the night match was still standing.

In the closed room Fischer and Spassky sat at a simple wooden table playing on a wooden chess board with ordinary pieces. They had also brought their own chairs.

Fred Cramer, one of Fischer's aides, said Fischer finally agreed to continue the match not only because the TV cameras were eliminated but "because of the thousands of cables he has received from the States and all other parts of the world. They weighed very heavily in his decision."

Fischer had threatened to quit the match and go home if closed-circuit television cameras were not removed from a 3,000-seat auditorium in which the games were to be played.

Icelandic Airlines reported earlier that Fischer had booked a seat on a flight to New York leaving at 1515 GMT, but the temperamental Fischer was not on the plane when it departed.

Gudmundur Thorarinsson, president of the Icelandic Chess Federation, said officials tomorrow would try to move the fourth match back into the main hall.

Meanwhile, long-range lenses were being shipped to Reykjavik which would allow Chester Fox, Inc., owner of the film and TV rights, to move its cameras up to the balcony in the hall about 175 yards away from the players.

The room used today is about

85 feet by 30, with red-painted walls and a row of windows on one side.

There is one closed-circuit television camera in the room to record the game for the public in the main hall. It is automatic and does not need manual handling.

Fischer finally decided to open his game after eight minutes with his knight.

But there was apparently still something distracting him, and he kept arguing over the table with Spassky.

Spassky arrived in the closed room a few minutes before the scheduled start at 1700 GMT. But Fischer was again late leaving his hotel, sneaking out a back door, and the arbiter held the clocks until 5.08, when Fischer finally appeared.

The arbiter brought the two players together and they shook hands.

The argument appeared to involve the closed-circuit cameras relaying the happenings in the room to newsmen and the estimated 1,500 spectators sitting in the main hall.

After Spassky made his opening move, Fischer twisted around in his swivel chair, pointing to the camera on the wall and started to argue with arbiter Lothar Schmidt and Gudmundur Arnlund.

At one point he seemed to concentrate on the game then started the discussion again. Spassky, obviously irritated, got up and paced back and forth in the room.

When the game finally settled down, some 15 minutes had already gone of the five-hour playing session.

Experts said Spassky was playing the Benoni opening.

The Benoni normally offers hard-fought games that seldom end in draws.

Fischer stayed in his swivel chair until after the seventh move, when he stood up for the first time and disappeared from the closed-circuit screen. Spassky walked around all the time between his moves.

Meanwhile, in the main hall arbiter Schmidt announced to the spectators after the first three moves why the game had been moved from the stage to the closed room.

"There are special rules that cover very difficult situations, and I was forced to move this game in order to save the match," he said in English.

The audience applauded the announcement. The spectators could follow the progress of the game on a huge screen above the empty stage where the stone chess board designed for the night match was still standing.

In the closed room Fischer and Spassky sat at a simple wooden table playing on a wooden chess board with ordinary pieces. They had also brought their own chairs.

Fred Cramer, one of Fischer's aides, said Fischer finally agreed to continue the match not only because the TV cameras were eliminated but "because of the thousands of cables he has received from the States and all other parts of the world. They weighed very heavily in his decision."

Fischer had threatened to quit the match and go home if closed-circuit television cameras were not removed from a 3,000-seat auditorium in which the games were to be played.

Icelandic Airlines reported earlier that Fischer had booked a seat on a flight to New York leaving at 1515 GMT, but the temperamental Fischer was not on the plane when it departed.

Gudmundur Thorarinsson, president of the Icelandic Chess Federation, said officials tomorrow would try to move the fourth match back into the main hall.

Meanwhile, long-range lenses were being shipped to Reykjavik which would allow Chester Fox, Inc., owner of the film and TV rights, to move its cameras up to the balcony in the hall about 175 yards away from the players.

The room used today is about

85 feet by 30, with red-painted walls and a row of windows on one side.

There is one closed-circuit television camera in the room to record the game for the public in the main hall. It is automatic and does not need manual handling.

Fischer finally decided to open his game after eight minutes with his knight.

But there was apparently still something distracting him, and he kept arguing over the table with Spassky.

Spassky arrived in the closed room a few minutes before the scheduled start at 1700 GMT. But Fischer was again late leaving his hotel, sneaking out a back door, and the arbiter held the clocks until 5.08, when Fischer finally appeared.

The arbiter brought the two players together and they shook hands.

The argument appeared to involve the closed-circuit cameras relaying the happenings in the room to newsmen and the estimated 1,500 spectators sitting in the main hall.

After Spassky made his opening move, Fischer twisted around in his swivel chair, pointing to the camera on the wall and started to argue with arbiter Lothar Schmidt and Gudmundur Arnlund.

At one point he seemed to concentrate on the game then started the discussion again. Spassky, obviously irritated, got up and paced back and forth in the room.

When the game finally settled down, some 15 minutes had already gone of the five-hour playing session.

Experts said Spassky was playing the Benoni opening.

The Benoni normally offers hard-fought games that seldom end in draws.

Fischer stayed in his swivel chair until after the seventh move, when he stood up for the first time and disappeared from the closed-circuit screen. Spassky walked around all the time between his moves.

Meanwhile, in the main hall arbiter Schmidt announced to the spectators after the first three moves why the game had been moved from the stage to the closed room.

"There are special rules that cover very difficult situations, and I was forced to move this game in order to save the match," he said in English.

The audience applauded the announcement. The spectators could follow the progress of the game on a huge screen above the empty stage where the stone chess board designed for the night match was still standing.

In the closed room Fischer and Spassky sat at a simple wooden table playing on a wooden chess board with ordinary pieces. They had also brought their own chairs.

Fred Cramer, one of Fischer's aides, said Fischer finally agreed to continue the match not only because the TV cameras were eliminated but "because of the thousands of cables he has received from the States and all other parts of the world. They weighed very heavily in his decision."

Fischer had threatened to quit the match and go home if closed-circuit television cameras were not removed from a 3,000-seat auditorium in which the games were to be played.

Icelandic Airlines reported earlier that Fischer had booked a seat on a flight to New York leaving at 1515 GMT, but the temperamental Fischer was not on the plane when it departed.

Gudmundur Thorarinsson, president of the Icelandic Chess Federation, said officials tomorrow would try to move the fourth match back into the main hall.

Meanwhile, long-range lenses were being shipped to Reykjavik which would allow Chester Fox, Inc., owner of the film and TV rights, to move its cameras up to the balcony in the hall about 175 yards away from the players.

The room used today is about

85 feet by 30, with red-painted walls and a row of windows on one side.

There is one closed-circuit television camera in the room to record the game for the public in the main hall. It is automatic and does not need manual handling.

Fischer finally decided to open his game after eight minutes with his knight.

But there was apparently still something distracting him, and he kept arguing over the table with Spassky.

Spassky arrived in the closed room a few minutes before the scheduled start at 1700 GMT. But Fischer was again late leaving his hotel, sneaking out a back door, and the arbiter held the clocks until 5.08, when Fischer finally appeared.

The arbiter brought the two players together and they shook hands.

The argument appeared to involve the closed-circuit cameras relaying the happenings in the room to newsmen and the estimated 1,500 spectators sitting in the main hall.

After Spassky made his opening move, Fischer twisted around in his swivel chair, pointing to the camera on the wall and started to argue with arbiter Lothar Schmidt and Gudmundur Arnlund.

At one point he seemed to concentrate on the game then started the discussion again. Spassky, obviously irritated, got up and paced back and forth in the room.

When the game finally settled down, some 15 minutes had already gone of the five-hour playing session.

Experts said Spassky was playing the Benoni opening.

The Benoni normally offers hard-fought games that seldom end in draws.

Fischer stayed in his swivel chair until after the seventh move, when he stood up for the first time and disappeared from the closed-circuit screen. Spassky walked around all the time between his moves.

Meanwhile, in the main hall arbiter Schmidt announced to the spectators after the first three moves why the game had been moved from the stage to the closed room.

"There are special rules that cover very difficult situations, and I was forced to move this game in order to save the match," he said in English.

The audience applauded the announcement. The spectators could follow the progress of the game on a huge screen above the empty stage where the stone chess board designed for the night match was still standing.

In the closed room Fischer and Spassky sat at a simple wooden table playing on a wooden chess board with ordinary pieces. They had also brought their own chairs.

Fred Cramer, one of Fischer's aides, said Fischer finally agreed to continue the match not only because the TV cameras were eliminated but "because of the thousands of cables he has received from the States and all other parts of the world. They weighed very heavily in his decision."

Fischer had threatened to quit the match and go home if closed-circuit television cameras were not removed from a 3,000-seat auditorium in which the games were to be played.

Icelandic Airlines reported earlier that Fischer had booked a seat on a flight to New York leaving at 1515 GMT, but the temperamental Fischer was not on the plane when it departed.

Gudmundur Thorarinsson, president of the Icelandic Chess Federation, said officials tomorrow would try to move the fourth match back into the main hall.

Meanwhile, long-range lenses were being shipped to Reykjavik which would allow Chester Fox, Inc., owner of the film and TV rights, to move its cameras up to the balcony in the hall about 175 yards away from the players.

The room used today is about

85 feet by 30, with red-painted walls and a row of windows on one side.

There is one closed-circuit television camera in the room to record the game for the public in the main hall. It is automatic and does not need manual handling.

Fischer finally decided to open his game after eight minutes with his knight.

But there was apparently still something distracting him, and he kept arguing over the table with Spassky.

Spassky arrived in the closed room a few minutes before the scheduled start at 1700 GMT. But Fischer was again late leaving his hotel, sneaking out a back door, and the arbiter held the clocks until 5.08, when Fischer finally appeared.

The arbiter brought the two players together and they shook hands.

The argument appeared to involve the closed-circuit cameras relaying the happenings in the room to newsmen and the estimated 1,500 spectators sitting in the main hall.

After Spassky made his opening move, Fischer twisted around in his swivel chair, pointing to the camera on the wall and started to argue with

## Gallup Poll

Popularity Declines  
to Still-Healthy 56%

By George Gallup

July 16.—Current popularity rating for the first half of 1972, based on seven successive surveys, is 55 percent, five points higher than his average popularity rating for the first half of last year.

While Mr. Nixon's popularity remains at a relatively high level at this point, his approval score falls well below President Lyndon B. Johnson's score of 76 percent at a comparable point in the presidential election year of 1964 and President Dwight D. Eisenhower's score at a comparable point in 1956. Both President Johnson and President Eisenhower won landslide victories in November.

## Minority Shift

Mr. Nixon has registered popularity gains over the last year with all groups, including those which traditionally vote Democratic such as Jews, Catholics, manual workers and blacks.

For example, survey data show that approximately eight in 10 Jews voted against Mr. Nixon in the 1968 presidential election. Furthermore, surveys taken in the spring of 1971 showed only one Jew in four expressing approval of his performance in office. However, more recent surveys have shown almost four in ten doing so.

The following table compares Mr. Nixon's popularity among Jews and Catholics during the last three months with his ratings during the same months last year. Surveys have been combined to increase the size of the samples of these groups:

## Percent Approving:

1971 1972 Change

|             |    |    |     |
|-------------|----|----|-----|
| Jews        | 25 | 37 | +12 |
| Catholics   | 46 | 57 | +11 |
| Protestants | 53 | 62 | +9  |

Here is the general trend of Mr. Nixon's popularity:

Apr. Disap. No prove, prove Opin.

|          |    |    |    |
|----------|----|----|----|
| %        | %  | %  |    |
| Jan. 7-8 | 45 | 35 | 12 |
| Feb. 4-7 | 53 | 36 | 11 |

Trip to China

|             |    |    |    |
|-------------|----|----|----|
| March 3-5   | 56 | 32 | 12 |
| March 24-27 | 53 | 37 | 10 |

Trip to Russia

|            |    |    |    |
|------------|----|----|----|
| May 26-29  | 61 | 32 | 7  |
| June 16-19 | 60 | 32 | 8  |
| June 23-26 | 56 | 33 | 11 |

The latest results are based on in-person interviews with 1,538 adults, 18 and older.

Campaign Battles Looming  
As Congress Resumes Work

(Continued from Page 1)

He moves toward a child-care bill as excessively costly, administratively unworkable and expressing a philosophy that could undermine the family structure. A shaved-down \$2.9-billion version has now passed the Senate and has a good chance of reaching the House floor, accompanied by new Democratic accusations that the President is a precipitate and irresponsible pallbearer that could weaken the U.S. negotiating position in Paris and imperil American prisoners.

Although most Senate Democrats favor the amendment and most Republicans oppose it, each party has had some dissidents until now.

## Hardened Positions

Despite the new partisan importance of the issue, it appears unlikely that many senators will switch positions just to give their party a boost, although a few such changes are possible. The issue has been before Congress for a long time, and positions are relatively hardened.

It is difficult to conceive of senators like John Stennis, D.-Miss., or Henry M. Jackson, D.-Wash., who have long opposed the way by legislative fiat, now switching merely to give a partisan advantage to Sen. McGovern, or of an ardent GOP dove like Clifford P. Case, of New Jersey, suddenly abandoning his position.

Nevertheless, the voting on the amendment will have symbolic significance in clarifying the parties' differing positions on how to end the war and in providing a dramatic talking point to drive these differences home to the public.

Similar confrontations will be provoked by Democratic moves to cut the defense budget and eliminate some of the new weapons systems sought by Mr. Nixon.

Republican spokesmen already are assailing Sen. McGovern's campaign call for big cuts in military spending, charging that such cuts would fatally weaken America's defense and subject the nation to Soviet blackmail.

Democrat attempts to trim this year's \$86-billion Pentagon request are likely to be portrayed by the GOP as the first wave of an irresponsible slash.

Democrats, on the other hand, probably will press their contention that the administration has asked for a bloated military budget at the expense of crucial civilian needs.

Like the end-the-war debate, the fight over military spending will provide a forum for both sides to underscore their differences.

House action on the child-care bill could produce another parlous clash.

## Bombs Hoax

HOLM, July 16 (AP).—A thousand persons were at the Tivoli amusement park here last night after a famous caller told police a bomb had been placed at the entrance. The bomb was set to go off at midnight. No bombs were found, police said today.



PARTY LEADERS—Democratic presidential candidate George McGovern (right) with Jean Westwood and Basil Paterson in Miami Beach after they were named to head Democratic National Committee. She is committee chairman and he is vice-chairman.

## The Trouble With Labor...

## Reform-Minded Woman Heads Democrats

SALT LAKE CITY, July 16 (AP).—The new chairman of the Democratic National Committee says she supports party reforms but feels that they haven't gone far enough in getting the public to participate.

"I'm for restructuring the party," said Jean Miles Westwood, who was chosen committee head at last week's Democratic National Convention. "The reforms so far have been good, but they have not had enough public input and study. We need more hearings, for example."

Mrs. Westwood, a campaign aide to Sen. George McGovern and the first woman to head a major political party, touched on a wide range of subjects during an interview in the living room of her suburban home here after her return from the convention.

Among her comments:

• On her predecessor Lawrence F. O'Brien: "I admire and respect Larry O'Brien. I'm one of the liberal coalition who got him to

come back some time ago. He's done a good job on the reforms, although at times I thought he was dragging his feet."

• On organized labor: "The trouble with labor was that its leaders didn't understand the significance of the reform. They do now. They'll begin working hard to regain their voice in the party just like everyone who had a voice at the convention worked for their place.... They're not going to go to Richard Nixon. What can he give labor?"

• On Richard Westwood's view of her job: "My husband calls me the new Democratic National Committee Chairwoman."

• On Sen. McGovern's criteria for a running mate: "He had to share his views rather than oppose or balance them in the traditional sense. He had to be a man with at least the potential to be President."

One of Mrs. Westwood's major concerns is party unity. "The Democratic party is supposed to be the place every kind of person can find a political home," she said.

"There are two kinds of unity," she added. "One is imposed from the top, and that rarely works. The other comes from listening to all factions and letting the people decide. The convention showed that if time is given for people to hash out their differences, they will be able to identify them and act to resolve them."

Mrs. Westwood said that she and other party officials already have begun to make overtures to all factions of the party, including labor, which have shown dissatisfaction or disillusionment.

Organizer

The 48-year-old grandmother is described as a dedicated organizer who knew Sen. McGovern would get the Democratic presidential nomination when others considered him a long shot.

Utah friends said that they have seen very little of her in recent months while she stumped through the primaries with Sen. McGovern as a co-chairman of his national campaign.

"She knew she had a winner on her hands from the very beginning," Marguerite Vernon said.

Mrs. Vernon said that her friend always had had "a flair for politics" and used to give donkey figurines as gifts.

Debbie Vernon, 13, described Mrs. Westwood as "a super-smart lady who has helped young people an awful lot."

She spoke to a high school debate class last year, Mrs. Vernon said, "and nearly converted the whole class to the Democratic party."

Mrs. Westwood's active political work began in 1964 when she became a voter district vice-chairman.

After an unsuccessful bid in 1964 to be national committee woman from Utah, she was appointed to the position in 1968 and later elected to full term, which ends this year.

Mrs. Westwood's husband was a prominent mink rancher for 25 years until he entered the construction business with two brothers.

## Black as Vice-Chairman

NEW YORK, July 16 (AP).—Basil Paterson, a Harlem lawyer, has achieved higher political party office than any other black in the United States.

His choice as vice-chairman of the Democratic party by the delegates in Miami Beach was made possible by his selection as Democratic national committee man from New York last June.

Mr. Paterson got the job when Patrick Cunningham, an old-line politician who heads the regular party machine in the Bronx, bowed out of the contest.

The 45-year-old former state

FREDDY  
PARIS  
PERFUMES  
GLOVES — BAGS — GIFTS  
10 RUE AUBER, PARIS  
SPECIAL EXPORT DISCOUNT  
Phone: RIC-78-98

Anti-War Veterans Challenge  
Testimony of FBI Informer

By John Kifner

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., July 16 (NYT).—The Vietnam Veterans Against the War charged yesterday that the federal indictment of six of their members on charges of plotting a bomb, rifle, crossbow and shotgun assault on the Republican National Convention was based on the "false testimony" of an informer in the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The veterans' group said that it had 14 hours of tape recordings in which the alleged informer, William Lemmer, "documents that 98 percent of his testimony to the FBI and the Justice Department is false and was given to them to raise his own income as an informant."

Some of the information in the tapes is contained in affidavits filed in U.S. District Court here by two members of the Vietnam Veterans, Martin Jordan and Donald Donner.

The affidavits charged that Mr. Lemmer, who had been jailed here in \$25,000 cash bonds, was released in Miami after putting up a house as security.

Two others, Peter P. Mahoney and Donald P. Perdue, are still at large.

Four other veterans, Jack L. Jennings, William B. Horton, John V. Chambers and Wayne Beverly, are in jail here after refusing to testify before the grand jury.

Maryland Prison  
Calm After Riot;  
3 Hurt in Clash

BALTIMORE, July 16 (Reuters).—Rampaging prisoners returned to their cells today after they were granted a request to meet Maryland's Gov. Marvin Mandel to discuss grievances.

Gov. Mandel and a black congressman, Stephen P. Mitchell, D.-Md., met with inmates today. About 75 percent of the prisoners are black.

Police searched inmates and their cells at the Maryland House of Corrections at Jessop, south of here, after a night of violence which left six prisoners and two guards injured.

Gov. Mandel toured parts of the prison today, chambering over wrecked furniture and smoke from dozens of fires started by the convicts hung over the shattered jail.

The rioting by about 250 prisoners started last night when inmates tried to scale barbed-wire fences during a recreation period, police said. Prison guards in a watchtower fired warning shots, but the escape attempt continued.

After midnight, 150 state and county police stormed the prison's administration block, but found no resistance, the prisoners having started to return to their cells on the promise of being heard by the governor. The grievances include complaints about medical facilities and inmate classification.

New Witness  
Found by Calley;  
Retrial Is Sought

SALT LAKE CITY, July 16 (UPI).—Lt. William Calley's chief defense attorney said today that he would ask for a new trial as a result of the discovery of a new witness to the My Lai massacre.

"We will seek a new trial soon," said George W. Latimer, ranking legal counsel for Calley.

He said that members of the Calley defense team are in touch with Charles Dean "Butch" Gruber of St. Louis, Mo., who was an Army private under Calley's command during the infantry sweep of My Lai. The petition for a new trial will be based on testimony from Mr. Gruber.

Mr. Latimer said he had been available to testify more than a year ago but was not asked to do so.

Mr. Latimer said members of the Calley defense team have obtained an affidavit from Mr. Gruber that is expected to be instrumental in the petition for retrial.

## Gyanese, Polish Ties

GEORGETOWN, Guyana, July 16 (Reuters).—Guyana and Poland have established diplomatic relations.

Police searched inmates and their cells at the Maryland House of Corrections at Jessop, south of here, after a night of violence which left six prisoners and two guards injured.

Gov. Mandel and a black congressman, Stephen P. Mitchell, D.-Md., met with inmates today. About 75 percent of the prisoners are black.

Police searched inmates and their cells at the Maryland House of Corrections at Jessop, south of here, after a night of violence which left six prisoners and two guards injured.

Gov. Mandel toured parts of the prison today, chambering over wrecked furniture and smoke from dozens of fires started by the convicts hung over the shattered jail.

The rioting by about 250 prisoners started last night when inmates tried to scale barbed-wire fences during a recreation period, police said. Prison guards in a watchtower fired warning shots, but the escape attempt continued.

After midnight, 150 state and county police stormed the prison's administration block, but found no resistance, the prisoners having started to return to their cells on the promise of being heard by the governor. The grievances include complaints about medical facilities and inmate classification.

Now buy a Diamond at better than wholesale prices from a leading first source firm located at the Diamond center of the world: Finest quality Diamonds at tremendous savings to you. Buy a Diamond for someone you love, gifts, investment or personal use! Write for free brochure or visit.

## INTERNATIONAL DIAMOND SALES

diamond bourses,  
57, hoveniersstraat  
antwerp — belgium

tel: 03/31.5.3.05

ALL DIAMONDS ARE GUARANTEED

CHUNN  
NORMAN ALBERTSON Pres.

PERFUMES  
Unusual Gfts, Gloves, Perf.

Genuine Counterfeit-proof discount

No. Folies-Bergères, L. 524 4206. 3664206



THE FINEST PERFUMES & GIFTS, ALL IN ONE SHOP

HELENE DALE

7 Rue Scribe, Paris-9e. Phone: 073-92-60.

X-FREE PRICES — DISCOUNT ON THE SPOT.

## Thomas Eboli, Mafia Figure, Enrollment Falls Off in U.S. Colleges

**NEW YORK.** July 16 (AP)— Shot five times in the face, Thomas (Tommy Ryan) Eboli, top Mafia figure and a chief lieutenant for the late Vito Genovese, was found dead early today in what police indicated was a gangland slaying.

Police said Eboli, 61, apparently had been taken "for a ride" by other mobsters and was cut down in a burst of gunfire as he struggled to get out of the car.

His body, clad in a blue jumpsuit, was found sprawled on a sidewalk in the quiet Crown Heights section of Brooklyn, surrounded by broken, blood-stained glass from a car window. Police said he was carrying more than \$2,000, mostly in \$100 bills.

They theorized that when Eboli realized what was about to happen, he tried to force his way from the car. They said at least two shots from a small-caliber gun hit him while he still was in the vehicle. The said the shooting occurred at about 1 a.m.

A witness told authorities that at about that time he saw flashes near a truck in the area and heard a man say, "Let's get out of here."

The truck, apparently stolen, was found abandoned with its engine running about a block from Eboli's body.

### Machine Gun Found

Police said they also found a .45-caliber M-3 machine gun with a silencer in a car registered to a Newark, N.J., owner and parked near the murder scene. They said the weapon was of a type used by paratroopers during World War II. They were unable to determine immediately whether either the truck or machine gun was connected to the shooting.

Police said Eboli might have been shot while riding in his own car, a blue, late-model Cadillac with New Jersey license plates. They said they did not know what Eboli, who lived in Fort Lee, N.J., was doing in Crown Heights. They called it an "Alien neighborhood" for Eboli, who usually frequented social clubs in Manhattan's Little Italy section.

The murder of Eboli was the latest in a series of shootings involving reputed underworld figures that began more than a year ago with the wounding of Joseph A. Colombo sr., identified by authorities as head of the Profaci Cosa Nostra family in Brooklyn.

Six alleged underworld figures, including Joseph (Crazy Joe) Gallo, were slain within 12 days here this spring. Gallo was said to have been behind the shooting of Colombo at an Italian-American Unity Day rally in Columbus Circle in June, 1971.

Federal authorities have identified Eboli as a chief lieutenant in the Genovese family, while

the late Genovese himself, known as the "boss of bosses," was in prison for financing a narcotics smuggling operation.

### Was in Poor Health

New York State Investigation Commission sources said Eboli's poor health prevented him from gaining the top spot in the mob after Genovese's death in prison in 1968.

Eboli had been arrested in 1963 on a charge of assaulting a referee in Madison Square Garden after a boxer he managed lost a fight on a technical knockout. He also was taken into custody in a police raid four years later after the so-called "Little Appalachian" meeting of organized crime leaders.

He was a subject of a 1969 New York State Crime Commission probe of incursions by organized crime into legitimate businesses. He collapsed while preparing to appear before the commission and had to be rushed to a hospital.

Since then, he also contended that he was too ill to appear before hearings of the New Jersey State Investigation Commission probing activities of organized crime in legitimate businesses and before the Waterfront Commission here.

His lawyer, Wilford Davis, told authorities that Eboli, who suffered from a heart ailment, was "very sick man" and could not answer questions.

### Draft-Law Influence

Factors generally cited by admissions officials for the unusually large number of openings are economic conditions, changes in the draft law that make it no longer necessary to attend college to avoid military service, growing doubts about the value of a college degree and the breaking of the "lock-step" or regular attendance system.

Another element mentioned, particularly in connection with openings at four-year colleges, is the enlarged role that has been assumed by two-year, public community colleges, which this year are expected to enroll almost one-half of the new students.

There are 6.5 million college and university students in the country.

### Israeli Court Sets Verdict on Japanese Today

**SARAFAND,** Israel, July 16 (Reuters)—A verdict of guilty seems inevitable here tomorrow when an Israeli military court hands down its decision on Koza Okamoto, lone survivor of the three-man Japanese suicide squad responsible for the Lydda Airport massacre.

Not only has the prosecutor called for his conviction on all four charges, three of which carry a possible death penalty, but the accused himself has claimed full responsibility for the attack at the airport on May 30 in which more than 100 persons were killed or injured.

So frustrated was defense counsel Max Kritzman by Okamoto's open admission that the lawyer delivered what must be one of the briefest summing-up speeches ever recorded, merely telling the court that, if they had any doubts, they should be in favor of the accused.

Judicial sources here believe it is possible that the prosecutor will ask death for the 24-year-old university student and that the court might comply. But they think such a sentence almost certainly would be commuted.

Mr. Schroeder, former foreign minister, in the first leading West German politician to visit China, with which West Germany has no diplomatic relations.

### W. German Politician Arrives in Peking

**TOKYO,** July 16 (AP)—Gerhard Schroeder, chairman of the Foreign Policy Committee of the West German Bundestag (parliament), has arrived in Peking at the invitation of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, the Chinese News Agency reported.

Mr. Schroeder, former foreign minister, in the first leading West German politician to visit China, with which West Germany has no diplomatic relations.



CAR POOL—William Case (top right) filled back of pickup truck with plastic, then added water for a swimming pool on wheels. He was joined by family and neighbor's children as heat wave reached 90 d. F (32 d. C) in Indianapolis last week. Associated Press.

## U.S. High-Altitude Jet Sets Record for Sustained Speed

**WASHINGTON,** July 16 (AP)—

The needle-nosed Air Force SR-71 reconnaissance jet, flying stably more than 100 feet long, has set a record for sustained speed at high altitudes.

An Air Force citation said that the airplane was flown April 26, 1971, "on a record 10 1/3-hour flight, distance of 15,000 miles at speeds above Mach 3 and altitudes above 40,000 feet."

Mach 3 is three times the speed of sound, or more than 2,000 miles an hour.

"This flight established new and exceptional records for duration and total distance covered and proved the extended supersonic reconnaissance capability of the SR-71, thereby adding significantly to the security of the United States," the Air Force said in citing the two-man crew who received the Mackay Trophy.

Other planes have flown higher and faster, but never before for such a long time.

### Built by Lockheed

The Lockheed-built SR-71, fashioned largely of titanium, is virtually a huge fuel tank feeding a Pratt and Whitney J-58 engine. Each crewmember wears a

pressure suit weighing about 40 pounds. Never before had airplane pilots worn the bulky suit in such a small cockpit for such a long time.

The record-setting mission, flown out of Beale Air Force Base, Marysville, Calif., included two round trips across Northern and Central United States and a complete circle of the Western states, the equivalent of a nonstop flight from San Francisco to Paris and return.

The pilot was Lt. Col. Thomas B. Gates, 38, Lubbock, Tex., and the navigator was Maj. Dewain C. Viek, 38, now a Lieutenant colonel of Lorain, Ohio. They are with the Ninth Strategic Reconnaissance Wing at Beale.

The pilot was Lt. Col. Thomas B. Gates, 38, Lubbock, Tex., and the navigator was Maj. Dewain C. Viek, 38, now a Lieutenant colonel of Lorain, Ohio. They are with the Ninth Strategic Reconnaissance Wing at Beale.

### U.S. Limits Export of Hides To Hold Down Price of Shoes

By James L. Rowe Jr.

**WASHINGTON,** July 16 (UPI)—In a move designed to hold down the cost of American shoes, the administration yesterday slapped export controls on domestically produced cattle hides.

The program essentially restricts hide producers (who also are usually meat packers) from exporting more than 1.36 million hides a month—the level at which they exported hides in 1971.

Secretary of Commerce Peter G. Peterson said the government will issue "export tickets" to hide producers, which the producers in turn can sell to export companies. The export companies exchange the ticket for a license to export the hides.

Price Commission Executive Secretary Louis P. Neub said that the rising hide and leather prices have forced up the domestic price of leather shoes about 1 percent so far this year, and shoe manufacturers were projecting further boosts of between 3 and 10 percent in the fall.

Mr. Peterson told a press conference that there is no way yet to gauge the effect of yesterday's action on the price of domestic hides or the price of shoes. "It is reasonable to assume," he said, that the move would reduce the domestic price of hides, "which could be expected to be reflected in shoe prices."

### Projected Increase

In the absence of export controls, Mr. Peterson said, the Commerce Department projected an increase of 576,000 hide exports between March and December, 1972, as during the same 10-month period last year. The department also predicted that domestic demand would increase and that 588,000 more hides would be needed.

For the same period, the Agriculture Department predicts an increase in cattle slaughter (and therefore in hides) of 665,000. Next year U.S. cattle slaughter is expected to pick up by 13 million.

"The effect of this approach," Mr. Peterson said, "will be to reserve for hard-pressed domestic buyers and industries the additional cattle hides which we anticipate will be available in the coming weeks and months."

Most of the U.S. hide exports go to Spain, Italy and Japan. About one-third of the shoes purchased in the United States are made abroad.

Mr. Peterson admitted that there might be some outcry from foreign countries.

The action should raise the price of hides abroad, while

## Naxalite Leader Held in Calcutta

**NEW DELHI,** July 16 (UPI)—The West Bengal government claimed to have crushed a five-year-old Naxalite movement of Maoist revolutionaries with the arrest in Calcutta today of its founder, chairman and chief ideologist, Charu Majumdar, 57.

Mr. Majumdar was the ideologist behind a peasant uprising in the summer of 1967 in the strategic Naxalbari corridor of North Bengal near Sikkim, Bhutan, Nepal and Chinese-held Tibet.

The peasants, led by a small group of intellectuals, seized the land and crops of big landlords.

The Naxalbari uprising was crushed, but the Naxalites, who took their name from it continued to espouse violent overthrow of the Indian system of parliamentary democracy.

### U.S. Limits Export of Hides To Hold Down Price of Shoes

By James L. Rowe Jr.

**WASHINGTON,** July 16 (UPI)—In a move designed to hold down the cost of American shoes, the administration yesterday slapped export controls on domestically produced cattle hides.

The program essentially restricts hide producers (who also are usually meat packers) from exporting more than 1.36 million hides a month—the level at which they exported hides in 1971.

Secretary of Commerce Peter G. Peterson said the government will issue "export tickets" to hide producers, which the producers in turn can sell to export companies. The export companies exchange the ticket for a license to export the hides.

Price Commission Executive Secretary Louis P. Neub said that the rising hide and leather prices have forced up the domestic price of leather shoes about 1 percent so far this year, and shoe manufacturers were projecting further boosts of between 3 and 10 percent in the fall.

Mr. Peterson told a press conference that there is no way yet to gauge the effect of yesterday's action on the price of domestic hides or the price of shoes. "It is reasonable to assume," he said, that the move would reduce the domestic price of hides, "which could be expected to be reflected in shoe prices."

### Projected Increase

In the absence of export controls, Mr. Peterson said, the Commerce Department projected an increase of 576,000 hide exports between March and December, 1972, as during the same 10-month period last year. The department also predicted that domestic demand would increase and that 588,000 more hides would be needed.

For the same period, the Agriculture Department predicts an increase in cattle slaughter (and therefore in hides) of 665,000. Next year U.S. cattle slaughter is expected to pick up by 13 million.

"The effect of this approach," Mr. Peterson said, "will be to reserve for hard-pressed domestic buyers and industries the additional cattle hides which we anticipate will be available in the coming weeks and months."

Most of the U.S. hide exports go to Spain, Italy and Japan. About one-third of the shoes purchased in the United States are made abroad.

Mr. Peterson admitted that there might be some outcry from foreign countries.

The action should raise the price of hides abroad, while

## Obituaries

### Aline B. Saarinen, U.S. Crit In Area of Art, Architect

By Martin Weil

**WASHINGTON,** July 16 (UPI)—Aline B. Saarinen, 58, an NBC news correspondent who was one of the nation's best known art and architecture critics, died Thursday night in New York City after a long illness.

Mrs. Saarinen had spent winters in the Everglades and the Seminole Indians and written many monographs lectured widely about having spoken at international congresses in Tokyo and Mexico.

She had been an associate anthropologist of the American Museum of Natural History since 1937. In addition to her extensive work in the Everglades, she made field trips to other tribes here and in Mexico and made studies of the people of Africa and Haiti.

Edwin C. McDonald

**MIAMI BEACH,** July 16 (UPI)—Edwin C. McDonald, 75, international business executive who was chairman of The Newspapers, Inc., died Friday at Miami Institute in Miami after a long illness.

The newspaper company is American chain affiliated with the Thomson Communications Groups in Canada and Great Britain. Mr. McDonald was chairman in 1967.

He was also chairman of Royal Bank of Canada Trust of New York City. He said that post after retiring in 1965 as executive vice-president director of Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.

Dr. Charles K. Friedberg

**CORLEONI, N.Y., July 16 (UPI)—**Dr. Charles K. Friedberg, 66, chief of cardiology at Mount Sinai Hospital and a leading heart specialist, was one of three persons killed Friday in auto accident near here.

Dr. Friedberg was a passenger in a taxi involved in a head-on collision with a vehicle driven by Dwight Pickett, 24, Mr. Pickett and his wife, Diane, 23, also in the crash.

The cab driver, Ernest Prosser, was charged with driving while intoxicated, police said.

Dr. Friedberg was the author of "Diseases of the Heart" which has been translated into more than 10 foreign languages, including Chinese.

Bertil Svanstrom

**PARIS,** July 16 (UPI)—Bertil Svanstrom, 65, Swedish newsman and organizer of international gatherings to protest the Vietnam war, was found dead in his hotel room today from an apparent heart attack, police said.

Mrs. Saarinen, who had married in 1935, was one of the organizers of the Stockholm Conference on U.S.-Vietnam War Crimes in Vietnam. He chaired a large-scale international anti-war conference in Versailles early this year.

Ghulam Mohammed Baksh

**SRINAGAR, Kashmir, July 16 (UPI)—**Ghulam Mohammed Baksh, 63, a former chief minister of Kashmir state, died early yesterday after suffering a heart attack.

Marseilles Police Find Laboratory Heroin Supply

**MARSEILLE, July 16 (UPI)—**Police today announced discovery of a clandestine heroin laboratory, the seizure of 100 pounds of pure heroin and arrest of four suspected offenders.

They said that the arrests made early today after a patrol at the small Mediterranean resort of Saint-Cyr-sur-Mer upon the suspects transferred laboratory material from a truck to a panel truck.

Reinforcements of the judicial police called from Marseille found the heroin in a laboratory installed in a small cabin hidden among pine trees about 10 yards away.

It was the third such laboratory found in the Marseille area this year.

Hashish Seized in Venice

**VENICE, Italy, July 16 (AP)—**Policemen seized 103 pounds of hashish hidden in the false bottom of a car that arrived here from Turkey.

Police said they arrested the owners of the car, identified as two Lebanese.

3 Ex-SS Officers Get 4-Year Term

**MUNICH, July 16 (UPI)—**State court Friday sentenced three Nazi SS officers to four years in prison each for complicity in war crimes in Russia.

The court convicted Kuno Trimbach, 68, and Friedrich Seitzer, 60, of ordering the shooting of at least 200 Jews at Taganrog, U.S.S.R., in October 19

## Names a Progressive Archbishop of Orthodox Church

July 16 (AP)—Elected today to succeed the late Patriarch Athenagoras as patriarch of the Orthodox Church.

He won an overwhelming majority after the Turkish government, seeking to keep the patriarchate under control, had struck the name of Metropolitan Meliton, the outspoken progressive favorite from the list of acceptable candidates.

The 15 members of the Holy Synod chose Patriarch Demetrios, archbishop of Imbro and Tenedos, after a brief service to which they stood around the altar of St. George's Church and sang a hymn praising the Holy Spirit. "Who teaches the ignorant, makes theologians from fishermen and builds His church."

Patriarch Demetrios, 68, who has been a metropolitan since February, was said to be favored for the throne by Metropolitan Meliton, the powerful dean of the Holy Synod.

### Church Remains

Informants here said Patriarch Demetrios would be guided in most matters by Metropolitan Meliton, who is a strong advocate of church reunion. Patriarch Demetrios, consecrated bishop by Patriarch Athenagoras, is essentially a pastoral cleric with little experience in matters of state, they said.

The ecumenical patriarch is a theologian and a former teacher of classical Greek. He is described as self-effacing and of great spirituality and humility.

To walk to the patriarchal throne, which dominates St. George's Church, Patriarch Demetrios had to work his way past all 14 of his fellow metropolitans, who sat ranked in order of seniority.

On the throne, Patriarch Demetrios seemed calm at first, but as Metropolitan Meliton and the other prelates filed past him to kiss him on both cheeks, he showed considerable emotion.

Tears filled his eyes when the congregation began to make its own act of allegiance, filing past one by one.

His voice rang out clearly, however, as he gave his first general benediction as patriarch.

The formal enthroning of the new patriarch, traditionally the 26th successor to St. Andrew, will be held in the same 13th-century church Tuesday. Patriarch Demetrios then will make his first speech from the throne. He is expected to announce his dedication to the goals of Patriarch Athenagoras.

Patriarch Athenagoras, who held the title for 20 years until his death two weeks ago, planned a great synod of Orthodoxy to pave the way for church reunion. Patriarch Demetrios, with the advice of Metropolitan Meliton, is expected to push on with plans to hold the synod.

He has been in the since July 3 on a trial lawyers of

120 years' trial for two months' time shortly before he arrived here for a meeting. He and will put him in prison, sed on June 30 on cognizance pending

27, num sentence of a

14 activists who were

27, num sentence of a

14 activists who were

27, num sentence of a

14 activists who were

27, num sentence of a

14 activists who were

27, num sentence of a

14 activists who were

27, num sentence of a

14 activists who were

27, num sentence of a

14 activists who were

27, num sentence of a

14 activists who were

27, num sentence of a

14 activists who were

27, num sentence of a

14 activists who were

27, num sentence of a

14 activists who were

27, num sentence of a

14 activists who were

27, num sentence of a

14 activists who were

27, num sentence of a

14 activists who were

27, num sentence of a

14 activists who were

27, num sentence of a

14 activists who were

27, num sentence of a

14 activists who were

27, num sentence of a

14 activists who were

27, num sentence of a

14 activists who were

27, num sentence of a

14 activists who were

27, num sentence of a

14 activists who were

27, num sentence of a

14 activists who were

27, num sentence of a

14 activists who were

27, num sentence of a

14 activists who were

27, num sentence of a

14 activists who were

27, num sentence of a

14 activists who were

27, num sentence of a

14 activists who were

27, num sentence of a

14 activists who were

27, num sentence of a

14 activists who were

27, num sentence of a

14 activists who were

27, num sentence of a

14 activists who were

27, num sentence of a

14 activists who were

27, num sentence of a

14 activists who were

27, num sentence of a

14 activists who were

27, num sentence of a

14 activists who were

27, num sentence of a

14 activists who were

27, num sentence of a

14 activists who were

27, num sentence of a

14 activists who were

27, num sentence of a

14 activists who were

27, num sentence of a

14 activists who were

27, num sentence of a

14 activists who were

27, num sentence of a

14 activists who were

27, num sentence of a

14 activists who were

27, num sentence of a

14 activists who were

27, num sentence of a

14 activists who were

27, num sentence of a

14 activists who were

27, num sentence of a

14 activists who were

27, num sentence of a

14 activists who were

27, num sentence of a

14 activists who were

27, num sentence of a

14 activists who were

27, num sentence of a

14 activists who were

27, num sentence of a

14 activists who were

27, num sentence of a

14 activists who were

27, num sentence of a

14 activists who were

27, num sentence of a

14 activists who were

27, num sentence of a

14 activists who were

27, num sentence of a

14 activists who were

27, num sentence of a

14 activists who were

27, num sentence of a

14 activists who were

27, num sentence of a

14 activists who were

27, num sentence of a

14 activists who were

27, num sentence of a

14 activists who were

27, num sentence of a

14 activists who were

27, num sentence of a

14 activists who were

27, num sentence of a

14 activists who were

27, num sentence of a

14 activists who were

27, num sentence of a

14 activists who were

27, num sentence of a

14 activists who were

27, num sentence of a

14 activists who were

27, num sentence of a

14 activists who were

27, num sentence of a

14 activists who were

27, num sentence of a

14 activists who were

27, num sentence of a

14 activists who were

27, num sentence of a

14 activists who were

27, num sentence of a

14 activists who were

27, num sentence of a

14 activists who were

27, num sentence of a

14 activists who were

27, num sentence of a

14 activists who were

27, num sentence of a

14 activists who were

27, num sentence of a

14 activists who were

27, num sentence of a

14 activists who were

27, num sentence of a



## In Slow Acting On p. a Role Europe

Many Guineas

(NYT).—The European Community, one of the most active factors for political change in Spain since Gen. Francisco Franco's regime in 1939 after the civil war.

A foreign policy statement is full part in the Western Community, an objective opinion of observers to be met without changes in the nature of the relations of the present European community prepared to accept it is and this has been made known authorities.

The 20th anniversary of Gen. Franco's approach, his government signs of increasing to political The resulting contributes to the presence of confusion and of "disorientation" official put it Spain, finally agreed has ended though the 20-year-old is in apparent good d's still effectively

ter Franco?

frequent discussions at comes after Gen. pain's relations with the continent appear him all other countries. Hardly a day passes some article in the news and reviews about them. Meetings are held in various cities an important topic in life and homes. who participate in the are unsettled by the while the government break out of isolation it indulges in representations at home that chances.

is complete immobility," a Spanish complained. He contrasts lack of change instrument with the dynamics of the Spanish economy is increasing its incapacity at a rapid changing Spanish from rural to urban business is said to be mainly in favor of creation in the Common Market so much of the for liberalization from this sector.

to the left, opposites express delight at their stiff attitude with the rest of Europe has Spanish overtures are encouraging the in the conviction that constitutes a strong weapon change here. As if to echo the Spaniard, a diplomat retorted: "This country is perfect." He and others said that to change had particularly noticeable the trial at the end of 16 Basque extremists, provoked hostile reaction. Publications are being fined critical articles or cartoons. Student biweekly, "Gaceta Pionera," was recently



Generalissimo Franco and Prince Juan Carlos

fined \$4,000 by the Ministry of Information a few weeks after another fine of \$3,000. One of the articles in question spoke of the necessity of democratizing Spanish life, because otherwise entry into the Common Market would not be possible.

Alejandro Rojas Marcos, a prominent lawyer in Seville, has just been sentenced to two years in prison by a Tribunal of Public Order for having delivered lectures criticizing the lack of channels for political participation. And a major liberal Catholic weekly, "Vida Nueva," has been fined about \$300 for having suggested that democracy was indispensable since it would be economically disastrous for Spain if it could not enter the Common Market.

The editors who have to pay fines are not consulted with the kind thought at the end of the notice to pay: "May God keep You Many Years."

The surveillance of the press is accompanied by a close police watch over the universities and worker groups, two sources of discontent where leftist influence is particularly strong. But conservative sources also provoke extreme reactions when they express critical ideas. Thus a mild statement by the count of Barcelona, father of Prince Juan Carlos, designated by Gen. Franco as the future king, aroused resentment. In the presence of Juan Carlos during a party at his home in Lisbon, the count called for more popular participation in Spanish political life.

### Hard Line

A major speech last week by Gen. Franco's second-in-command, Adm. Luis Carrero Blanco, indicated considerable satisfaction with present policies and little desire to change them. Adm. Carrero contrasted the fast rate of economic development of recent years with that achieved by the "accursed" Second Republic, the pre-decease republican government. The admiral expressed scorn for "the liberal system of political parties," for which he said, "a few appear to feel nostalgia." Spain has a preferential

### Over Request for London Office

## ab Guerrillas Put Britain on Spot

By Tom Lambert

DN.—Although their country has offered haven to political refugees and some in opposition groups living down foreign governments, Britons are at odds on about an anti-Israel guerrilla organization that wants to set up an office.

The Britons and their friends are wondering what if the chairman of the association asks for a visa so be on hand if the office opens.

y Britons would say no to

Arab group is the Palestine Liberation Organization, a group whose members are the guerrilla and terrorist including the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. The latter has claimed for such depredations as recent massacre at Tel Aviv Airport by three Arab

Arabs. The chairman of the PLO is Arafat, the Arab guerrilla.

Although generally regarded as less serious than George Habash, heads the Popular Front, Arafat—who has been described by British Laborite parliamentarian Christopher Mayhew as comparatively moderate and "moderate"—seems responsible for killings and kidnappings staged by terrorists in the PLO he is never has denounced them.

British officials stand on the side that it is legally entitled to an office here, that any

Arab coming to work in the office will be screened carefully before being admitted into the country, and that an Arab, or anyone else who works in the office, will be prosecuted or deported for taking part in any conspiracy or criminal venture.

As for Mr. Arafat, nobody seems to know if he might ask to visit here, despite hints from the Arab League spokesman in London that Mr. Arafat might like to do so if a PLO office is opened in London.

The Arab guerrilla movement presently is in disarray, and Mr. Arafat may be so busy trying to regain his job and hold the PLO together that he would have no time for a trip to Britain.

According to British officials, the PLO office issue arose in mid-January when a representative from the Arab League's London office wrote Home Secretary Gerald Maude asking if Mr. Arafat's organization could set up a bureau here.

The PLO has an office in Geneva and reportedly had one, until recently, in New York. Much of the PLO's propaganda, lobbying and other activities abroad are believed to be handled by Arab League offices in foreign capitals. Some of the office staff members are PLO representatives.

### Another Request

The Arab League official here followed up his PLO office request to the home secretary with another to Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home.

On April 27, a Foreign Office official told the Arab League representative, in effect, that

### Announcement Expected by Autumn

By Harrison E. Salisbury

PEKING (NYT).—There is a sense of anticipation in China this summer—anticipation that by autumn there will be an announcement of an event clarifying what might be described as the third phase of the Cultural Revolution.

Any effort to understand the direction of China's movement today, both externally and internally, must begin with the Cultural Revolution, a vast and almost tidal phenomenon that many Chinese frankly concede they do not entirely understand.

They seem to expect that something will happen soon—possibly an announcement, possibly an event, possibly some high party session that will put into perspective matters that are not yet entirely clear.

Whether this will relate, for example, to the role and status of Lin Piao in the Cultural Revolution, whether it will clarify the cases of possibly thousands of people still "undergoing verification," whether it will add some authoritative seal to the fate of Lin Shao-chi and the "60 henchmen" who the Chinese constantly say have been exposed as long-time secret traitors to the party, or whether all of this and other matters not even speculated on in the West will be touched upon, no one seems to say. But there is a bit of an atmosphere in China of waiting for the other shoe to drop.

It should be emphasized that none of this supports the topics

so often speculated on in the West—"struggle for power" or "the health of Chairman Mao Tse-tung." Any struggle for power has quite clearly long since been decided.

Whatever those "undergoing verification" are doing, they are the most invisible elements of the population at present. Those officials against whom the wrath of the Cultural Revolution has turned seem to fall into certain definite categories.

The worst villains, it is said, are Mr. Liu, former chief of state, and his henchmen. The crimes that they are accused of—betrayal of revolutionary comrades and party secrets back in the 1930s—suggest that their fate will be harsh, although Mr. Mao has long insisted on trying to rehabilitate criminals where he felt there was a chance for rehabilitation.

Whether that chance is felt to persist, no one here is prepared to say.

In another category should be placed Mr. Lin, not long ago Mr. Mao's deputy and heir-apparent, and possibly some people charged with ultra-leftism in the later phases of the Cultural Revolution. It would include some members of the so-called Cultural Revolution General Committee Group.

In a third category fall large numbers of government officials and party agents who were removed from their positions. Many of them were investigated or sent to schools for re-education and rehabilitation.

Large numbers of these indi-

viduals long since have completed their rehabilitation and are back in their original jobs or similar ones. For instance, in the universities, almost everyone in the administration and most teachers have spent from six months to more than two years in the re-education process in the countryside. They are almost all back in their original jobs now.

So, except for several thousand people who may be considered to be in a sort of limbo while verification of their positions is completed, the individual phase of the Cultural Revolution seems to have been completed.

But for the country as a whole, many things are not yet clear. The educational system, which was one of the chief targets of the drive, is still in what is called a "probation" phase.

Methods are being tested and the situation is so fluid that every educator prefabricates his explanations with the warning that he still does not know what the final system is going to be. Meanwhile, there is a heavy emphasis on vocational training. Scholars and teachers spend about a quarter of their time helping with the harvest or in a kind of national cottage industry turning out such things as diodes and small electronic components.

This system has obvious defects. For highly specialized studies like physics, higher mathematics and biochemistry, the student's most fruitful years can easily be squandered by a lack of concentration on his studies. Also, the four-year interruption in education by the Cultural Revolution

has badly crippled language studies at a time when there is an enormous need for translators and interpreters.

The Chinese seem to expect a tidying up of many loose ends connected with the Cultural Revolution. Visitors to China have frequently commented on the new spirit here, on the remaking of the Chinese man, on the new moral commitment of the people to themselves and to their country, on the selflessness, cleanliness and straightforwardness of their attitudes. This spirit comes through continually. When one tries to get an explanation of it, the answer very often is: the Cultural Revolution.

To many foreigners, this complicates things rather than explains them, because the Cultural Revolution was itself very complex, even though it has meant many different things to different Chinese.

In fact, the Cultural Revolution has meant very different things as it has progressed from the early days back in 1966, through the wildly revolutionary and anarchistic times of 1968 and 1969 and on down to the present.

Most Americans probably still associate the revolution with vast throngs waving Chairman Mao's Little Red Book and with rampaging Red Guards storming through the streets and fighting among themselves. But this phase has long since passed.

In nearly six weeks in China this observer saw only two or three individuals actually reading the Little Red Book. It is rarely referred to even in propagandistic years.

There remains an old and spirit in China that is repeatedly attributed to the Cultural Revolution. Individuals remark that it freed them of many old clichés, has enabled them to perceive the realities of life more clearly, has enabled them to marry theory to practice and to learn how to serve the people. This is stressed by many intellectuals who, for the first time in their lives, have spent two years in primitive villages, plowing fields with wooden plows, winnowing wheat by hand, planting rice by hand, hauling manure to rice paddies.

And one more thing: No literature produced in the Cultural Revolution is available. That may mean writers got too battered to be in a hurry to turn out new novels. Or it may mean that they, too, are waiting for that other shoe to drop, for the word that will clearly indicate to them the cultural line for the next few years.



## Singapore is becoming the Zurich of the East. Naturally, Continental Bank is there.

In the latter 1960's, Singapore began to emerge as the financial center of Southeast Asia. Singapore's flexibility and economic strength together with her increasingly sophisticated local banking system provided impressive credentials for financial leadership of the area.

Continental Bank was ready.

Continental Bank actively entered the Singapore banking community through an ownership position in Singapore International Merchant Bankers Ltd. in July, 1970.

In time to take part in the Republic's 17.4% economic growth that year.

In time to participate in the past calendar year's doubling of the Republic's non-resident deposits to \$900 million (U.S.).

The timing of our active involvement in Singapore financial life is indicative of Continental's reasoned program of international expansion.

A program which has resulted in a six-continent banking network of enviable strength, including a large international subsidiary in New York (and another soon to open in Los Angeles).

This network allows us to meet the banking needs of multinational corporations virtually anywhere in the world. Moreover, the judicious nature of our expansion has enabled Continental to maintain a flexibility and efficiency not normally associated with a \$10-billion bank.

Talk to Continental's people in the Zurich of the East. Or, in the Zurich of the West. Or, in any financial community in the world where things are happening.



Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois 60693; Continental Bank International, 1 Liberty Plaza, New York, Alice Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Colombia,

France, Great Britain, Greece, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Republic of the Philippines, Singapore, Spain, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, Venezuela, West Germany.

© Los Angeles Times

Page 8—Monday, July 17, 1972 \*

## Ulster Is Different

As the body count mounts in Ulster, and the strange battle of the barricades continues, the British are reported to be wearying of their thankless and difficult role, and to be pressing for the recall of their troops. The reaction is understandable. Negotiation has thus far failed—it is always difficult to deal with fanatics, especially when they are split into many factions, as are both Protestants and Catholics in Northern Ireland. What the factions themselves represent is hard to determine. The men who speak for them are outlaws in varying degrees, and the extent of discipline and responsibility in each group is unknown.

This problem has been emphasized by the barricades. While, during the brief truce, the British were trying to open up the closed Catholic areas by negotiation, the Protestants were complaining that this method was too slow, and put a premium on terror violence. So they began to build their own barricades, and institute their own violence. The British response was an ineffective effort to build their own barricades, and to control the exit of terrorists from the Catholic sections of Belfast, chief city and storm center of embattled Ulster.

After this costly stalemate was reached, the British military option would be to break down all the barricades by force, and search out the strongholds of the Irish Republican Army and the Protestant activists. But that could be very like the June days of 1943 in

Paris, or of the later Commune in the same city: fighting street by street and barricade by barricade, with many dead and lasting bitterness and strife.

Rather than that, the British across the Irish Sea would doubtless prefer to pull out their troops—as they did in Palestine and in India, letting Arab and Jew, Hindu and Moslem, fight their own battles.

But it should be noted that Ulster is different. In Palestine, the British could turn their own responsibilities over to the United Nations, and in India to the governments created by the partition agreement. It would hardly be the same if rule in Northern Ireland reverted to Stormont—which was superseded precisely because it was ineffective in the crisis—and Dublin, which has good intentions but is hardly in a position to apply them to the rebels in the North. Moreover, Northern Ireland is not linked to Britain by a mere mandate, or by such a symbol as the imperial crown. Northern Ireland is part of the United Kingdom, a majority of its population closely tied to the rest of that entity by blood, history and economics.

So withdrawal is hardly a desirable alternative for Britain—at least until all the rest have been thoroughly tested. This testing will be enormously difficult while terror reigns, and the imposition of order by force is so repugnant to so many. But a lapse by a British pullout into total disorder and outright civil war is still unthinkable.

After this costly stalemate was reached,

the British military option would be to break down all the barricades by force, and search out the strongholds of the Irish Republican Army and the Protestant activists. But that could be very like the June days of 1943 in

## Aviation Emergency

In spite of the persisting epidemic of aerial hijacking, the Federal Aviation Administration and the nation's airlines continue to put convenience and cost before safety in half-hearted attempts to deal with what has become a national aviation emergency.

Twice within hours last week, armed gunmen—one carrying a shotgun apparently concealed in an arm sling—managed to board airliners through unguarded gates at Philadelphia and Oklahoma City. They were ultimately captured. In fact, all the principals in 18 hijack extortion attempts in this country in the last eight months have been either captured or killed. But this is limited comfort to terrorized passengers and crews and to others who must face this hazard of air travel.

What urgently needs correction is the glaring gap in existing preventive measures. In neither of last week's cases were boarding passengers subject to search or electronic scrutiny. However, FAA Administrator John H. Shaffer did move timidly toward closing the gap at week's end by asking airlines to

limit carry-on luggage and to search all hand baggage that passengers insist on carrying into the cabin. He refrained, however, on grounds of inconvenience to passengers from ordering a hand-bag search for all flights of the kind the FAA has ordered for commuter flights. Such hyper-reluctance to discommodate passengers is a poor excuse for continuing to gamble with the safety of both travelers and crews. Experience with commuter flights in the brief period since the new regulations went into effect indicates that most passengers welcome such slight inconvenience as attends a pre-flight search for safety's sake.

A more potent reason for FAA's hesitation may be the reluctance of most airlines to assume the cost of establishing security at boarding gates. In the interest of keeping would-be hijackers off planes, this cost must be met—through higher air fares, if necessary. Hand-baggage inspection should be mandatory on all flights at least until other screening techniques are perfected and installed.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### African Inconsistency

The dialogue between South Africa and the Black African states has bogged down. But this does not prevent a number of the latter from carrying on trade with South Africa via devious routes. These include Mauritius, Zambia, Zaire (the Congo)—and even President Nyere of Tanzania, who daily calls for the liberation of white-ruled Africa, is anything but consistent in this respect: He has requested financial aid from the South African De Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd. in order to save the Williamson Diamond Mines Ltd. near Shinyanga, which are going steadily deeper into debt. The declarations of solidarity repeatedly issued to the various liberation movements are in fact not taken seriously enough to warrant the sacrifice of any economic interests. But the rhetorically mighty black leaders must of course make sure that their own peoples, as well as their opponents, hear nothing about these commercial ventures.

—From the *Neue Zuercher Zeitung*  
(Zurich).

### U.S.-French Defense Talks

The talks between French Defense Minister Michel Debré and Melvin Laird took place in an atmosphere of mutual understanding. There are, however, degrees in integration, and what else was being discussed, since the conversations were on the role of the French tactical nuclear arsenal in European defense and on the mission of the French fleet in the Mediterranean. In fact, France is returning to NATO by a

back door because it is aspiring, since Mr. Pompidou took office, to build a Mediterranean policy, while De Gaulle had based the entire fleet at Brest. The evolution of U.S.-Soviet relations is the new fact that French policy must take into account. Mr. Laird explained this when he said that "French determination, strength and advice are necessary to the well-being of the West in general, and to Europe and NATO in particular."

—From *La Dépêche du Midi* (Toulouse).

### Nixon's Task

President Nixon now knows what he is up against. The campaign for the presidency may be said to have formally opened with the Democratic nomination of the McGovern-Eagleton team. The President's job at the Republican convention later this month is to strike the note for his strategy and identify the targets for his forces to fire at. McGovern's vulnerable points are obvious enough and Nixon will waste little time in building up from a dossier of McGovern statements the picture of the radical menace to American institutions with which to frighten the voters. Events in Vietnam might still make a winning card out of McGovern's ninety-day pledge to withdraw, but it seems unlikely. Nixon is not the man to be over-confident. In his methodical way, he must now be marshalling his arguments why sensible and responsible, unpoor and unblack Democrats should vote Republican this time—or at least abstain.

—From the *Times* (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 17, 1897

PARIS—Mr. S.A. Andree, the Swedish engineer and explorer, proposes to attempt to reach the North Pole in a balloon by taking advantage of a southerly wind. He made an attempt last year, but after waiting for twenty-one days for a favorable wind, postponed his voyage until this year. Mr. Andree and his companions left in their balloon for the Pole Sunday afternoon, with four months' supplies of food.

### Fifty Years Ago

July 17, 1922

PARIS—When word went out last night that Gene Sarazen had won the open championship, America's greatest golfer, the average man was puzzled. He knitted his brows. "Sarazen? Who is he? Are you sure that is the name of the winner?" He was born only twenty-one years ago so it is not surprising that his name is not as well known as that of men who were championship players when he was in the cradle.



## Helping History's Tide

By C. L. Sulzberger

DUBLIN.—The great majority of people in both southern and Northern Ireland would like to see an end to violence and a peaceful solution to their common problem but the leadership they produce to cope with this ancient cancer is much too cautious.

The practical talent of the Irish people is easily demonstrable—but mainly in foreign laboratories. It is sometimes said the United States is owned by north Irish immigrants and run by south Irish immigrants—a pleasant Irish exaggeration.

I once asked that expert, Larry O'Brien, why Irish-Americans had shown such remarkable political gifts.

"Because we were the first large minority that came to the U.S. already speaking English," he said. "We could get on with those around us while staying a clan."

But the Irish are not a minority in Ireland—except for Protestants in the South and Catholics in the North. Nor have they demonstrated any leadership genius. Now, when violence again torments the North, few important persons seem willing to stick their necks out for the beleaguered William Whitelaw, Britain's benevolent dictator in Ulster. Everyone praises his good intentions and no one helps.

### Peaceful Means

John Lynch, the Republic's taoiseach or prime minister, favors unification of Ireland only by peaceful means and endorses the idea of a secular constitution granting equal rights to members of all faiths. He would eliminate Article 44 which gives Catholicism favored status. He would cancel constitutional reference to the Holy Trinity. He would pass enabling legislation to permit divorce and birth control, and submit this entire reform program to referendum.

But the trouble is, he doesn't propose anything right now to underscore these good intentions and thereby to take steam out of the northern extremists' boiler. He doesn't realize the fact that Ireland enters the Common Market next January to dramatically modernize an outdated legal structure.

Lynch, a quiet, popular but undynamic man, sees the contemporary mood favoring his ideas. He says: "With the tide of history now running against partition throughout the world, as evidenced by the developing situation in Korea, this tide will inevitably lap the shores of Ireland."

But "inevitably" doesn't imply speed and the Irish sectarian quarrel is three centuries old. Lynch, a gradualist, clearly puts his faith in the Common Market as a unifying force. He says: "When we are both part of the Common Market, economic differences will eventually disappear. And there will be greater contact between North and South. This will favor an atmosphere of reconciliation and that mood will help reunite the Irish people."

### Some Day

Gradualism is dangerous when blood is spilling in northern gutters. "Europe's" impact on this rather primitive economy will be massively felt some day but now is the moment for strong and明智的行动.

The British are eager to have done with this almost permanent mini-civil war; most northerners, although leery about joining the South, have had enough of violence.

specify conditions that would safeguard local autonomous rights and privileges even outside a reluctant Britain. And Lynch might well move now to initiate legislative moves to secularize the Republic's constitution and, at the same time, take a tougher stand against the IRA. This force is only theoretically outlawed and, in fact, is visibly active in South as well as North.

Were such a combination of moves timed to coincide with the January entrance into "Europe" of both southern Ireland and, through the United Kingdom, Northern Ireland, it might help isolate the Protestant bully boys now strutting through Belfast alleys. A unified Ireland need not be a fate worse than death for any of this island's inhabitants. If high time their leaders showed more imagination and gumption in demonstrating that

specify conditions that would safeguard local autonomous rights and privileges even outside a reluctant Britain. And Lynch

might well move now to initiate legislative moves to secularize the Republic's constitution and, at the same time, take a tougher stand against the IRA. This force is only theoretically outlawed and, in fact, is visibly active in South as well as North.

Were such a combination of moves timed to coincide with the January entrance into "Europe" of both southern Ireland and, through the United Kingdom, Northern Ireland, it might help isolate the Protestant bully boys now strutting through Belfast alleys. A unified Ireland need not be a fate worse than death for any of this island's inhabitants. If high time their leaders showed more imagination and gumption in demonstrating that

### Church and State

The four religious leaders—Catholic, Episcopalian, Presbyterian and Methodist—whose congregations include both North and South, might join in expressing desire for separation of church and state. This is a major problem for the Catholic primate but he has said he personally endorses such separation.

Northern politicians should

specify conditions that would safeguard local autonomous rights and privileges even outside a reluctant Britain. And Lynch

might well move now to initiate legislative moves to secularize the Republic's constitution and, at the same time, take a tougher stand against the IRA. This force is only theoretically outlawed and, in fact, is visibly active in South as well as North.

Were such a combination of moves timed to coincide with the January entrance into "Europe" of both southern Ireland and, through the United Kingdom, Northern Ireland, it might help isolate the Protestant bully boys now strutting through Belfast alleys. A unified Ireland need not be a fate worse than death for any of this island's inhabitants. If high time their leaders showed more imagination and gumption in demonstrating that

specify conditions that would safeguard local autonomous rights and privileges even outside a reluctant Britain. And Lynch

might well move now to initiate legislative moves to secularize the Republic's constitution and, at the same time, take a tougher stand against the IRA. This force is only theoretically outlawed and, in fact, is visibly active in South as well as North.

Were such a combination of moves timed to coincide with the January entrance into "Europe" of both southern Ireland and, through the United Kingdom, Northern Ireland, it might help isolate the Protestant bully boys now strutting through Belfast alleys. A unified Ireland need not be a fate worse than death for any of this island's inhabitants. If high time their leaders showed more imagination and gumption in demonstrating that

specify conditions that would safeguard local autonomous rights and privileges even outside a reluctant Britain. And Lynch

might well move now to initiate legislative moves to secularize the Republic's constitution and, at the same time, take a tougher stand against the IRA. This force is only theoretically outlawed and, in fact, is visibly active in South as well as North.

Were such a combination of moves timed to coincide with the January entrance into "Europe" of both southern Ireland and, through the United Kingdom, Northern Ireland, it might help isolate the Protestant bully boys now strutting through Belfast alleys. A unified Ireland need not be a fate worse than death for any of this island's inhabitants. If high time their leaders showed more imagination and gumption in demonstrating that

specify conditions that would safeguard local autonomous rights and privileges even outside a reluctant Britain. And Lynch

might well move now to initiate legislative moves to secularize the Republic's constitution and, at the same time, take a tougher stand against the IRA. This force is only theoretically outlawed and, in fact, is visibly active in South as well as North.

Were such a combination of moves timed to coincide with the January entrance into "Europe" of both southern Ireland and, through the United Kingdom, Northern Ireland, it might help isolate the Protestant bully boys now strutting through Belfast alleys. A unified Ireland need not be a fate worse than death for any of this island's inhabitants. If high time their leaders showed more imagination and gumption in demonstrating that

specify conditions that would safeguard local autonomous rights and privileges even outside a reluctant Britain. And Lynch

might well move now to initiate legislative moves to secularize the Republic's constitution and, at the same time, take a tougher stand against the IRA. This force is only theoretically outlawed and, in fact, is visibly active in South as well as North.

Were such a combination of moves timed to coincide with the January entrance into "Europe" of both southern Ireland and, through the United Kingdom, Northern Ireland, it might help isolate the Protestant bully boys now strutting through Belfast alleys. A unified Ireland need not be a fate worse than death for any of this island's inhabitants. If high time their leaders showed more imagination and gumption in demonstrating that

specify conditions that would safeguard local autonomous rights and privileges even outside a reluctant Britain. And Lynch

might well move now to initiate legislative moves to secularize the Republic's constitution and, at the same time, take a tougher stand against the IRA. This force is only theoretically outlawed and, in fact, is visibly active in South as well as North.

Were such a combination of moves timed to coincide with the January entrance into "Europe" of both southern Ireland and, through the United Kingdom, Northern Ireland, it might help isolate the Protestant bully boys now strutting through Belfast alleys. A unified Ireland need not be a fate worse than death for any of this island's inhabitants. If high time their leaders showed more imagination and gumption in demonstrating that

specify conditions that would safeguard local autonomous rights and privileges even outside a reluctant Britain. And Lynch

might well move now to initiate legislative moves to secularize the Republic's constitution and, at the same time, take a tougher stand against the IRA. This force is only theoretically outlawed and, in fact, is visibly active in South as well as North.

Were such a combination of moves timed to coincide with the January entrance into "Europe" of both southern Ireland and, through the United Kingdom, Northern Ireland, it might help isolate the Protestant bully boys now strutting through Belfast alleys. A unified Ireland need not be a fate worse than death for any of this island's inhabitants. If high time their leaders showed more imagination and gumption in demonstrating that

specify conditions that would safeguard local autonomous rights and privileges even outside a reluctant Britain. And Lynch

might well move now to initiate legislative moves to secularize the Republic's constitution and, at the same time, take a tougher stand against the IRA. This force is only theoretically outlawed and, in fact, is visibly active in South as well as North.

Were such a combination of moves timed to coincide with the January entrance into "Europe" of both southern Ireland and, through the United Kingdom, Northern Ireland, it might help isolate the Protestant bully boys now strutting through Belfast alleys. A unified Ireland need not be a fate worse than death for any of this island's inhabitants. If high time their leaders showed more imagination and gumption in demonstrating that

specify conditions that would safeguard local autonomous rights and privileges even outside a reluctant Britain. And Lynch

might well move now to initiate legislative moves to secularize the Republic's constitution and, at the same time, take a tougher stand against the IRA. This force is only theoretically outlawed and, in fact, is visibly active in South as well as North.

Were such a combination of moves timed to coincide with the January entrance into "Europe" of both southern Ireland and, through the United Kingdom, Northern Ireland, it might help isolate the Protestant bully boys now strutting through Belfast alleys. A unified Ireland need not be a fate worse than death for any of this island's inhabitants. If high time their leaders showed more imagination and gumption in demonstrating that

specify conditions that would safeguard local autonomous rights and privileges even outside a reluctant Britain. And Lynch

might well move now to initiate legislative moves to secularize the Republic's constitution and, at the same time, take a tougher stand against the IRA. This force is only theoretically outlawed and, in fact, is visibly active in South as well as North.

Were such a combination of moves timed to coincide with the January entrance into "Europe" of both southern Ireland and, through the United Kingdom, Northern Ireland, it might help isolate the Protestant bully boys now strutting through Belfast alleys. A unified Ireland need not be a fate worse than death for any of this island's inhabitants. If high time their leaders showed more imagination and gumption in demonstrating that

specify conditions that would safeguard local autonomous rights and privileges even outside a reluctant Britain. And Lynch

might well move now to initiate legislative moves to secularize the Republic's constitution and, at the same time, take a tougher stand against the IRA. This force is only theoretically outlawed and, in fact, is visibly active in South as well as North.

Were such a combination of moves timed to coincide with the January entrance into "Europe" of both southern Ireland and, through the United Kingdom, Northern Ireland, it might help isolate the Protestant bully boys now strutting through Belfast alleys. A unified Ireland need not be a fate worse than death for any of this island's inhabitants. If high time their leaders showed more imagination and gumption in demonstrating that











